

7. Thorax, viewed laterally, feebly transversely impressed near apex, causing the almost entire obliteration of the usual discal tubercles; pubescence dark brown or black and cinereous, the latter color condensed into a more or less distinct subbasal and apical fascia; elytral punctuation very feeble or absent slightly below middle.....*oregonus* Lec.
 Thorax, viewed laterally, distinctly transversely impressed near apex; discal tubercles distinct..... 8.
8. Longitudinal interantennal impression feeble; elytra with yellowish cinereous oblique fascia, starting below the humeri to suture and extending more or less distinctly along the suture to apex; above this fascia the base is blackish; the pubescence at sides of each elytron grayish; costæ with a few more or less distinct tufts of erect black setæ.....*negundo* Schæf.
 Longitudinal interantennal impressed line distinct; pubescence of elytra uniform gray except as variegated by the erect tufts of black setæ.....*californicus* Schæf.
9. Antennal scape attaining the acute thoracic spine; elytral pubescence nearly as in *negundo*, but slightly paler, and at base is not the distinct subtriangular blackish space.....*volitans* Lec.

In all the species the pubescence is intermixed with longer erect hairs. These hairs are shorter in *mixtus* and *arizonicus*, longer and more numerous in most of the other species.

In the above table I have placed *alaskanus* in the section with rounded elytral apices, while in the description they are stated to be truncate and proposed to be placed near *penicellatus*. However, as the outer apical angle is rounded the form of the elytral apices are more correctly called rotundate-truncate.

A NEW CLERUS.

BY CHARLES W. LENG,
NEW YORK.

One of the results of a two weeks' vacation spent in the mountains of northern Georgia with my friends William T. Davis, Dr. E. G. Love and Charles Dury, was the capture of a brilliant Clerus which appears to be undescribed. As examination of the literature at my disposal and consultations with Mr. Joutel and Mr. Charles Schaeffer, both of whom have closely studied the family Cleridæ, all fail to disclose a name for this insect, I venture to describe it.

Clerus jouteli, new species.

Dark greenish bronze, almost black, above and beneath, except thorax, which has a purplish reflection, and abdomen, mesosternum, hind femora, palpi and under-

side of scape of antennæ which are bright orange (almost red in life); thickly clothed with black hair, which are erect and especially so on the anterior part of the elytra; the elytra bear also, a little in front of the middle, a vague broad transverse band composed of recumbent cinereous hairs and less conspicuous clouds of same at apex and base. Head and thorax confluent punctate, elytra less deeply punctate but more nearly tuberculate in sculpture and vaguely subcostate near suture. Body beneath and legs similarly roughly sculptured. Abdomen feebly punctate and more shining. Eyes large, finely granulate, emarginate for insertion of antennæ. Thorax constricted at the sides, disc deeply impressed in front of the middle; the impression, which is of uniform depth and slightly arcuate posteriorly, reaches from side to side, connecting the constrictions of the side margin, behind the impression the thorax is rounded and convex. Length, 10 mm. = .40 inch; width, 3.8 mm. = .15 inch.

One specimen, taken on summit of Screamer Mt., Rabun Co., Ga., June 15, 1909; elevation, 3,500 feet.

This species closely resembles *C. sphaeus* in size, form and sculpture but differs in color, maculation and form of thorax which in *sphaeus* is much flattened behind the impression. The orange color of the hind femora is also a most conspicuous difference. I take pleasure in naming this insect for my friend, Louis H. Joutel, in recognition of his studies in the Cleridæ.

SOME NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN COCCIDÆ.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL AND W. W. ROBBINS,

BOULDER, COLORADO.

Aspidiotus arctostaphyli, new species.

Scale of female: 1-2.2 mm. in diameter, subcircular, moderately convex, pale reddish gray in color. Exuvizæ pale orange color.



FIG. 1. *Aspidiotus arctostaphyli*, new species.

Adult female: .85-1 mm. long, .5-.7 mm. wide at widest part. Pale yellowish orange in color. Entire body translucent except anal plate. Anal plate slightly chitinized. Two pairs of median lobes; third and fourth pairs represented by mere projections. Median lobes slightly oblique; broadly rounded apically with notch on inner and outer margins; the outer one more distinct. Small chitinous thickenings present on inner side of median lobes; thickenings of first interlobar incision feeble.

Second lobes very broad, feebly crenulated. Spines distinct; one at base of median and second lobes, another just beyond last projection and a fourth far beyond last projection. In the depressions between the median lobes, between the median and second lobes and beyond the second lobes are large plates with a number of teeth. The plates between the median lobes and between